

The China Mail

Established February, 1842.

VOL. XI. No. 6575.

號十二月八日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884.

日十三月六申申

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. LIGG, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STAKER & CO., 50, Cornhill, GORDON & GUTHRIE, Judges' Circuit, E.O. BATES, HENRY & CO., 57, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAKE & CO., 150 & 154, Luddenhall Street.

PARIS.—ANDREW WOOD, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUTHRIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO.—AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HEINRICH & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS. A. DE MELLO & CO., Sinesio, Cunha & CO., Aroy, WESON, NICHOLS & CO., Flockton, Hinde & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAIR OF CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,354,012.

Chairman.—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—Hon. F. D. SASSON.
C. D. BOTTEMORE.
E. M. GROTE, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq.
H. L. DALE, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
M. E. MCIVOR, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
M. E. SASSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.—SIR JAMES JACKSON, Esq.
London BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 months, 4 per cent. " "
" 12 months, 5 per cent. "

Local Bills DISCOUNTED:
Credits granted on approved securities, and easy description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours, from week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trust, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing plain ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten cent stamps the depositor will be credited on one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at any time transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and deposit for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Post Office, by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 34 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on the above balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registers, Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked, *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Widow's Allowances may be made on deposit, at the discretion of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book is necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

Prospectus.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

FIRST ISSUE OF 100,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, OF WHICH 60,000 ARE RESERVED FOR ISSUE IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

PAYABLE
21st on Application for £1 on Account, and the Balance of £45 in monthly instalments, not exceeding £2, at the Directors' monthly meetings, and at intervals not less than one month.

Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of falls.)

Divisors:
CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq.
D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.

LIONEL B. C. BOYLE, Esq.
Wm. Mease, H. Campbell, Burton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.

W. W. CARGILL, Esq.,
Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.I.
Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq.
Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.

SIR BENJAMIN C. PINE, K.C.M.G., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, 1/20, Governor of Leeward Islands.

GRANT HEATHLY TOD-HEATHLY, Esq.
18, Calton Hill, Terrace, London, S.W.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884.

For Sale.

TAILORING GOODS.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO. beg to announce that they have just received a very large assortment of material in the newest patterns for the Autumn and Winter trade, and having now the assistance of three of the best London Cutters, they are able to guarantee the prompt and satisfactory execution of orders.

All Clothes made will be equal in style and fit to those of the London West-end Tailors, and superior in general workmanship and finish.

LANE CRAWFORD & CO. have the pleasure to submit the following greatly reduced prices, at which they are prepared to fulfil orders.

Dress Suits in Black Superfines and new Cashmeres from \$85.

Diagonal Morning Coats and Vests, \$20.

Fancy Angola Trousers, \$7.

Fancy Angola Sac Coats and Trousers, \$22.

Blue & White Serge, \$10.

White and Coloured Flannel Coats and Trousers, \$11.

Fancy Cloth and Diagonal Over-Coats in all substances, \$20.

Ulsters in Frieze, Witney and Homespuns, \$25.

Riding Pants, and Breeches, in Cassimere and Cord, \$10.

Flannel Pyjamas, 4.50.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884.

1371

Intimations.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of the Imperial Stamp Act, all TRANSFERS of SHARES in this Company (except in cases when the Transferor and Transferee are the same, or when the Company) must be completed at the Hongkong Office.

Such Transfers are subject to the Stamp duty of Ten Shillings for each One hundred Pounds or part of One hundred Pounds of the consideration money, and there will be incurred also a fee of 2/6d. for each Certificate.

The Company have availed themselves of the Companies' (Colonial) Register Act 1883, and a Local Register has now been opened at this Office for SHARES held by residents in this Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 10, 1884. 1395

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1883.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-

pany are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for Contingencies may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1393

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of exchanging Sealed ONE DOLLAR NOTES for CLEAN ONES may do so at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION from this date.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 30, 1884. 902

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS of NOTES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH), are hereby requested to present them to the Liquidators of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange, a certificate of the value of the Notes deposited.

Holders of Notes will be required to present the Liquidators of the Bank, a schedule in duplicate, giving the date of issue, Number and Amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the Office of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

J. M. DANIELSON,
By his Attorney,

J. MELVILLE MATRON,
H. HOWARD TAYLOR

Hongkong, August 2, 1884. 1285

HOP SHING & CO.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON
FOUNDRIES, &c.

WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Busi-

ness, are ready to undertake Work of

the above Description under the Super-

vision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch

and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1884. 611

1450 Prizes, \$50,000. 1450 Prizes,

THE SYDNEY JOCKEY TURF CLUB.

TURF CLUB'S MELBOURNE CUP

CONSULTATION—1884.

MEMBERS \$1. 12. 12.

To be run on the Flemington Race Course, Melbourne, in November, 1884.

Distribution as follows:

First Horse—\$100. Total Price, \$2,000.

Second Horse—\$400. Total Price, \$2,000.

Third Horse—\$200. Total Price, \$2,000.

Fourth Horse—\$100. Total Price, \$2,000.

Nov. Starter—\$50. Total Price, \$2,000.

Div. Starter—\$25. Total Price, \$2,000.

2 Cash Prizes—\$1,000. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$500. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$250. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$125. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$62.50. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$31.25. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$15.625. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$7.8125. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$3.90625. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$1.953125. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$0.9765625. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$0.48828125. Total Price, \$2,000.

6 Cash Prizes—\$0.244140625. Total

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

POGAN BUTTER.
Eastern and California CHEESE.
COWFISH, Boned.
Prime HAMS, BACON.
Eggs, Bread, COUNTRY MILK.
Family BEEF #25 lb. loins.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb. cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 2 lb. cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam CHOWDER.
Fresh OREGON SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
TOMATOES.
SUCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
Cracked WHEAT.
HUMMINY.
HONEY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
400 lb. Capacity.
600 lb.
900 lb.
1,200 lb.

KAI S A R I - H I N D ' CIGARETTES
in crystallized Boxes of 100 at 80.50 per mill.

SPORTING and RIFLE GUNPOWDER in 1-lb. Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSERTION RUBBER.
TOK'S PATENT PACKING.
BITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.
LAWN BOWLS.

PAINTS and OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
PITCH and ROSIN.

Exotic Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
S T O K E S,
including:

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
NAME OF PLUMS.
TESSONET'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDAN ALMONDS.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PIEMON TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ATE DE FOIE GRAS.

Digby CHICKS.
Yarmouth HOOVERS.
Kippered HERRINGS.
Herrings & SARDINES.

INN BACON in tins.
COQUILATINA.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
EF'S COCOA.

SPARTAN
COOKING STOVES.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.
THEES, GRAVES,
BREAKFAST CLARET."

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAOCO'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLAD.
SAOCO'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1865).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &
1 and 4-1/2 HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
COUREUR'S BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHIN'S LIQUOR.
ROYAL GLENDORE WHISKY.
ROOK'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOELI PEAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.
JAMES' WHISKY.

MARSHAL.
EASTERN CIDER.
CHARTREUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURAÇAO.

ARGONAL, BOKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E.
J. BOSS, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallons.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPICALLY SHOTED.

C I G A R E S.

Five New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cent. p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAFES, CASH and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, August 15, 1884.

For Sale.

PUBLICATIONS by J. DYER BALL.

"CANTONESE MADE EASY." A
Book of SIMPLE SENTENCES in the
CANTONESE Colloquial with Pinyin
and Literal Translations; and Directions for
Rendering English Grammatical Forms into
Chinese and vice versa.—Price, 2s. Inter-
leaved Copies, 2s. 50.

"We most cordially recommend it."—
China Review.—"Will be found to supply
a want long felt by students of Cantonese."
—Duty Free.—"Mr. Ball's Notes on
Classifiers and Grammar will be found very
valuable."—China Mail.

"EASY SENTENCES IN THE HAKKA
DIALECT WITH A VOCABULARY."—
Price, 2s.

"The Sentences given appear to be well
arranged."—China Mail.—"Contains a
wide range of subjects."—China Recorder,
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"The

The Agent of the M. M. Co. informs us that the S. S. *Anzio*, with mails from Europe, left Saigon yesterday (Tuesday) at 11 a.m. for this port. She passed Cape St. James at 3.30 p.m. the same day.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Extension New Zealand & China Telegraph Company, Dunedin, announces that communication between Port Darwin and Adelaide is restored.

On Mr Denys' coolies returning to their master's house yesterday afternoon, after having given evidence in the case in which Mr Denys' boy was charged with swindling, they found their boxes broken open, and their best clothes stolen. This was probably the work of some of the boy's friends.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co. inform us that the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mesmer* left port Darwin on the 16th and is expected here on the 27th instant. Also the Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s chartered steamer *Leda* left Sydney on the 16th inst., and is expected here on about the 12th September.

The Government Astronomer reports:—The barometer has fallen in the South and risen in the North. The fall which became evident yesterday in Manila is caused by a new typhoon advancing from the East. According to a telegram from Bolinao it was this morning moving towards WNW and it appears to be still moving in that direction.

Mr Denys' boy, Leung Fo-shan, who was charged with stealing certain stores, the property of his master, and the compradores Kwok I Am, charged with receiving the same, well knowing them to be stolen, were this morning discharged by Mr Wise. We believe that the evidence failed to prove that the articles disposed of by the boy to the compradores were actually the property of the complainant in the case.

A WELL-KNOWN resident in the Colony came up to the Central Station this morning accompanied by a most respectable looking Chinaman of somewhat mature age. It appeared from the gentleman's statement that the gentle looking native had been following him about and dogging his steps wherever he went for the last few days. He had offered no violence or discourtesy, but, on the other hand, treated his involuntary leader with the greatest respect, and, so it would appear, his conduct was inexplicable.

Upon being questioned at the Station, the Chinaman informed that the gentleman in question was formerly his master and that had resided in Hankow, where, on some occasion in the distant past, the foreigner had saved his life. He felt that he owed him a life-long gratitude and had been looking for his benefactor for years, and thought he had at last discovered him.

The gentleman disclaimed any title to being the long lost benefactor, and it appeared that the harmless old fellow was labouring under an hallucination and was a bit weak about the upper story.

In the course of some notes on the political situation last night we said: "It is suspected that negotiations are still in progress, although the French may be merely waiting for reinforcements." It should be noted, however, that no sittings of the Conference had been held at Shanghai for fully a week previous to the departure of the last mail; so that if any negotiations are in progress, they must be going on direct with the Foreign Office at Peking. We also stated that "In the event of the French sending Formosa as the material guarantee, the Chinese Government would probably endeavour to realize by operations over the Tonquin borders." The work of the negotiators at Shanghai was practically over weeks ago, but the telegram received from London on Sunday last, giving a statement made in the French Chamber of Deputies, the best evidence that negotiations were in progress after the sittings of the Conference at Shanghai were suspended, and the only conclusion that can be arrived at is that M. Patenotre is continuing communications with the Government at Peking. The N. C. D. News said that China is not averse to a mere money payment, though only in the form of compensation for the suffering of their families in the affair at Langson. France, on the other hand, is prepared to be content as regards amount, but intransigent on the principle of a distinct war indemnity. If there is only a question of principle involved, we may yet hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulty. We doubt the accuracy of a telegram in our morning newspaper, to the effect that the Chinese Government have issued a secret decree, during the invasion of Tonquin, for several reasons, although probably China will not dare to strike a blow at the French in Tonquin if general hostilities do ensue. But such a step would be premature at the present moment, when the French have not clearly shown their hand, and we have M. Ferry's statement that negotiations are still going on. It must be remembered that such a decree could scarcely have been issued subsequent to M. Ferry's declaration on Saturday last. When the French have taken some decisive action, and all negotiations have been abandoned, then we may expect to find China ordering an advance into Tonquin, and the French retreating out of the country from home.

SUPREME COURT OF IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before Sir G. Phillips, Chief Justice, and Captain H. G. Thorne, R.N., Harbour Master, as Naval Advisor.)

Wednesday, Aug. 20.

THE MIRAMAR AND LENNOX COLLISION CASE.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

These causes came on to be heard under the rules of the Vice Admiralty Court upon the preliminary acts without pleadings. It was agreed upon that the *Miramar* came into collision about 3.45 a.m. in the Formosa Channel. The night was fine, and each vessel is alleged to have seen the mast-head light of the other at a distance of about 4 miles and at about the same time. The *Miramar* was bound up the Strait and had passed Oskar, but had not yet made Turnabout Island. The *Lennox* was bound down, had passed Turnabout Island and had made Oskar light and was heading to take her departure from Oskar light when Oskar light was on a certain bearing on her bow. The vessel, under ordinary circumstances, might be expected to be either vessels meeting end on, or nearly end on, or still more probably vessels upon parallel courses, or nearly so. There was no wind, and it would seem impossible to imagine the circumstances in which these two vessels could have had a collision except from extreme carelessness or from extraordinary misconduct on the part of one or other of both of them. Each vessel alleges that the other had executed a most extraordinary manoeuvre, and, strangely enough, imputes the same extraordinary manoeuvre to the other, the *Miramar* when they were passing starboard to starboard, improperly ported, the *Lennox* alleging that when the vessels were passing port to port the *Miramar* improperly starboarded; the *Lennox* also alleging that when the *Miramar* was first seen, she was about 12 points on her port bow, and about 4 miles off, bearing about S.W. by S.; the *Miramar* alleging that when the *Lennox* was first seen she was about 3 miles off, from 2 to 3 points on the starboard bow. These allegations are so entirely conflicting that it is impossible to reconcile them, and we are driven to the conclusion that that which the witness on the *Lennox* was speaking of the time when the other vessel could have been in such a position, as by a sudden movement, to put the *Lennox* in danger, so by the time they came into the position in which the *Miramar* is stated to have been when she suddenly showed her green light, and would have been going on parallel courses, about 12 miles apart, or further, if the *Lennox* ported as alleged by both the second officer and the engineer master, who was steering. The great difficulty presented by the case of the *Miramar* is the difficulty of seeing how the two vessels could have been so near to each other when the extraordinary manoeuvre imputed to the *Lennox* had been made. It is difficult to understand how the two vessels could have been so near to each other when the *Miramar* was going up in ballast to Turnabout to take her departure, it was stated by Counsel, for Kiso-nomura in Japan, and I am advised that these were the usual and proper courses to be taken under the circumstances and that although it is impossible to draw any absolute deduction from their course in this respect yet that it is more probable from the courses the two vessels might have adopted to take that the *Lennox* would be further from the light house than the *Miramar*, and the *Lennox* would diminish the course in a greater degree, and the order given by the *Miramar* had seen the *Lennox* four miles off, 2 or 3 points on the starboard bow at the time they saw her porting, which would have been on a course which would have taken her from a mile and a half to two miles and a quarter on the starboard side of the *Miramar*. 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THE CHINA MAIL

[No. 6574.—AUGUST 20, 1884.]

SIR EDMUND HORNBY'S GHOST STORY (N.C. D. News)

Sir Edmund Hornby's plausibly written and circumstantial account of the ghostly visitation of which he was the subject on the night of January 10th, 1875, at Shanghai, has a very special interest for us here. Nothing could be more impressively plain and unadorned; and Sir Edmund, who as a lawyer may be supposed to know the difference between good evidence and bad, is clearly convinced that the statement he makes is supported by the strongest manner. No one can come within our province to question the accuracy of the principal details given of Sir Edmund's own experience, the experience, that is, of lying in bed, hearing a knock at the door, seeing Mr. Lang enter the room, ordering him out, and eventually dictating to him a précis of his judgment in a lawsuit. Nobody else was there, according to Sir Edmund's version, excepting Lady Hornby, and she is stated to have been fast asleep. But there are just a few curious points which ought to be cleared up. In the first place, the *Courier* was an evening paper, and the question naturally presents itself why the editor of a paper, which was not to be published before seven or eight o'clock the next evening, should despatch the précis of a judgment—the full text of which had already been written out for him—in the middle of the previous night? Had the *Courier* been published in the morning there might have been some far-off possibility that Mr. Lang, suffering under disease, had in a morbid state of mind, misgave his wife for gotten himself as to go round to Sir Edmund's house and bethink him in the extraordinary manner attributed to him. But there was not the slightest reason for hurry, and taking into consideration the statement of the servants that the house was properly locked up, and that one door through which he intrude would have to pass as usually had no handle on the outside, we may at once dismiss the hypothesis that the figure seen and conversed with by the Judge was that of Lang himself. Secondly, there was not such a person as Lady Hornby in existence at the time in question. Sir Edmund's second wife died on the 13th December, 1873, and Sir Edmund did not marry again till the 29th April, 1875—just three months after his extraordinary vision. What the Judge can mean by deliberately making such a statement as this, and adding that it is confirmed by Lady Hornby, is to us a most profound mystery. Thirdly, Sir Edmund speaks of the instant on the body, and refers to what took place. Well, there was no instant held. Fourthly, the Chinese Judge to whom Sir Edmund says he confided the story the same day was not in Shanghai at all, but in Japan. Fifthly, no judgement was given by Sir Edmund for about ten days after Mr. Lang's death. Sixthly, the same fact which disposes Sir Edmund's statement is his wife being held up during the vision must be held to disprove his statement that Lady Hornby confirmed the story the same day at fifteen—namely, that Sir Edmund was at that time wifeless. And yet Sir Edmund has the unconscionable calumnies to say that he is a man of no imagination! Seventhly, the account of Lang's death, as given by Sir Edmund Hornby, is inaccurate in more than one important detail. Sir Edmund, quoting the Clerk of the Court who told him of the editor's sudden death, writes—“It appears he went up to his room as usual, at ten, to work at his paper.” Now why, we may ask, should the editor of an evening paper, who has been working hard all day, begin to work again at ten o'clock at night? The statement is incorrect; Mr. Lang was not at home at ten. His wife went up about twelve to ask him when he would be ready for bed. He said, “I have only the Judge's judgement to get ready, and then I have finished.” As he did not come, she went again, about a quarter to one, to his room, and peeped in, and thought she saw him writing, but she did not disturb him. At half-past one she again went to his room and spoke to him at the door. As he did not answer, she thought he had fallen asleep, so she went to arouse him. To her horror he was dead. On the floor was his notebook. She sent for the doctor, who arrived a little after two, and said he had been dead about an hour. The notebook contained the usual heading “In the Supreme Court, before the Chief Judge, and so on, followed by the words, “The Chief Judge gave judgment this morning to the following effect—and then followed a few lines of indecipherable shorthand. Now, certainly all this makes up a very wonderful story. The intended implication is either that, while Mr. Lang was in the act of dying, his spirit was projected before the perception of the Judge; and that the fingers of his body, then in the Foochow Road, actually took down the judgment from dictation going on in a house upon the French Bank; or else, that he died in the middle of an unsuccessful attempt to recall the judgment, and his spirit, unconscious of its release, thereupon flew to Sir Edmund's bedroom to get an authentic version. But unfortunately for these and similar fanciful theories, the fact is that Mr. Lang was not dead when Sir Edmund believed he saw him. He was then alive and well, and did not die until after eight and nine o'clock on the same morning. Mr. Lang had attended a “Properance Committee” meeting the night before, and had left about half-past ten in good health and excellent spirits. What happened during the next few hours we do not know; but we may feel pretty sure that he did not pay a nocturnal visit to Sir Edmund's bedroom. He slept at home, rose shortly before eight, and visited his office to arrange some “matter” for that day's paper. He then returned to his room to dress, and a few minutes afterwards was found dead upon the floor. It is a pity that Sir Edmund should have been misinformed as to this very important point, as the author of the article in the *Nineteenth Century*, to whom he communicated the story, are likely to have been misled by the alleged coincidence between the time of Mr. Lang's death and the time of his death entering the Judge's bed-room. Still, even allowing for this discrepancy, and the utterly inexplicable misstatements made by Sir Edmund respecting his wife, who did not exist, and the inquest, which was never held, and the judgment, of which we can find no trace, the actual dream is exceedingly mysterious, and it is satisfactory to find some effort being made to reduce such occurrences to classification and investigate them impartially and scientifically. We do not ourselves care to express an opinion on the matter, but we do not hesitate to affirm that all refusal on the part of scientific men to examine phenomena of this sort carefully and conscientiously is opposed to the scientific spirit.

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COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALE, at Shanghai and Hongkong; at JANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the *China Mail* Office.

Mails.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
AND LONDON;
NAIPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO
LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1884, at noon, the Company's
S. S. *NATAL*, Commandant Povden, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT,
AND CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 20th August, 1884.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
p.m., Special and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 20th August, 1884. (Parcels to be left at
the Agent's Office.)

For further Particulars regarding
FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the
PEIGNANT & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are
required. For further particular, apply at the
Company's Office.

I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1884.

Occidental & Oriental Steam- ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *SAN PABLO* will be despatched
for San Francisco, via Yokohama,
FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

Connection being made at Yokohama
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked to
address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo
destined to ports beyond San Francisco
should be sent to the Company's Office
addressed to the Collector of Customs, San
Francisco.

For further information as to Freight,
apply to the Agency of the Company, No.
504, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884.

INSURANCES.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to Grant Policies on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, November 5, 1883.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above
Company, are authorized to Insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMOR & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The Third,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either
here, in London, or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

496

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein,
on Goods in Vessel and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be
coined and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

100

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1
per cent. not payable for annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

938

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL: ONE MILLION STERLING.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, is
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS, at Current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.

Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

226

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
Risks on First Class Goods at 1
per cent. not payable for annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

938

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents of the above Company, is
prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE
RISKS, at Current Rates, allowing the
usual Discounts.

ALEXANDER LEVY.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884.

1280

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Mails.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK
SEA PORTS,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE,
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I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1884.

Intimations.

D. K. GRIFFITH & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON
WATER.

HAVE REMOVED from the BRACONFIELD
ARCADE to larger Premises

1, DUDDELL STREET,

Where they continue to Supply:

WATER, LEMONADE,
Tonic, Seltzer,
SABERPLATE,

etc., &c., &c.

At the same Moderate Charges.

D. K. GRIFFITH,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, July 23, 1884. 1246

Hongkong, July 23, 1884. 1246